

REMARKS

The examiner objected to the specification stating that a "brief summary of the invention" is missing. Applicants contend that the rules do not require a summary. In this regard, CFR 1.73 states:

A brief summary of the invention indicating its nature and substance, which may include a statement of the object of the invention, should precede the detailed description. Such summary should, when set forth, be commensurate with the invention as claimed and any object recited should be that of the invention as claimed. (emphasis added)

The applicants elect not to provide a summary of the invention section in their specification.

The examiner rejected claims 1-15, 27-32, 42 and 43 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. In this regard, the examiner stated:

As to claim 1:

The term "events" (line 6) renders the claim indefinite. It is not clear if it is referring to "events" recited at line 4.

"the execution contexts" lacks antecedent basis

As to claim 6:

"the global FIFO event queue" lacks antecedent basis.

As to claim 9:

The term "this packet" renders the claim indefinite. It is not clear which packet is referring to.

As to claim 27:

The term "events" (line 7) renders the claim indefinite. It is not clear if it is referring to "events" recited at line 5.

Dependent claims are rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base claims.

Applicants have amended claims 1, 6, 9 and 27 to overcome these rejections. Applicants amended claim 1 to recite "receiving events" and "associating an event queue with the execution context to temporarily store the events for the event context for a duration of the dynamic binding" thus clarifying the antecedent issue raised by the examiner. The applicants similarly

amended claim 27. Claims 6 and 9 were amended to address antecedent problems identified by the examiner.

The examiner rejected Claims 1-15, 27-32, 42, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freeman et al. (US 6785726 B1) in view of Hanson et al. (US 6546425 B1).

Claim 1

Applicants' claim 1, as amended, is distinct over Freeman in view of Hanson, since no combination of these references describe or suggest "...dynamically binding an event context to an execution context in response to receiving events...." In particular, Freeman in view of Hanson, neither describes nor suggests "a global event queue that is accessible by event contexts ... storing events from the global event queue in per-execution context event queues and associating an event queue with the execution context to temporarily store the events for the event context for a duration of the dynamic binding."

The examiner stated:

As to claims 1, 27, and 42:

Freeman teaches dynamically binding an event context to an execution context in response to receiving an event by: storing arriving events into an event queue that is accessible by event contexts; storing events from the event queue in per execution context event queues; and associating event queues with the execution contexts to temporarily store the events for the event context for a duration of the binding to dynamically bind the events received on a per-event basis in the context queues (see the discussion beginning at col. 10, line 56).

Freeman, however, does not specifically teach a global event queue.

Hanson teaches a global event queue (see the global queue discussion beginning at col. 14, line 14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freeman with Hanson because Hanson's teaching would have provided the capability for effectively delivering events to local and remote servers.

The examiner cites to Freeman at col. 10, line 56 et seq. to suggest that Freeman teaches "dynamically binding an event context to an execution context in response to receiving events ..." The applicants disagree and believe that Freeman is not suggesting this feature or the other features, as set forth above. However, since the examiner appears to rely on 54 columns of

teachings in Freeman, the applicants respectfully request that the examiner specifically identify exactly where Freeman describes or suggests "dynamically binding an event context to an execution context in response to receiving an event by ... a global event queue that is accessible by event contexts ... storing events from the global event queue in per-execution context event queues and associating an event queue with the execution context...." Clearly, assuming that Freeman teaches what the examiner contends, such teaching should be ascertainable in fewer than 54 columns of specification.

Accordingly, independent claim 1, and the claims respectively depending on claim 1, are patentable over the prior art.

Claims 27 and 42

Claim 27 includes the features of "a computer program product ... for dynamically binding an event context to an execution context in response to receiving events ..." that includes "instructions ... to store events into a global event queue that is accessible by event contexts, store events from the global event queue in per-execution context event queues and associate a FIFO event queue with the execution context to temporarily store the events for the event context for a duration of the binding."

Claim 42 includes the features of an apparatus comprising "a global event queue that is accessible by all event contexts to store arriving events, per-execution context event queues to store events from the global event queue and a FIFO event queue to temporarily store the events for that event context for a duration of the binding and to dynamically bind the events received on a per-event basis in the context queues."

At least these features are not disclosed by the prior art cited by the examiner for reasons similar to those provided with respect to independent claim 1. Accordingly, independent claims 27 and 42, and the claims respectively depending on them, are patentable over the prior art.

It is believed that all the rejections and/or objections raised by the examiner have been addressed.

Canceled claims, if any, have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Applicant : Alok Kumar et al.
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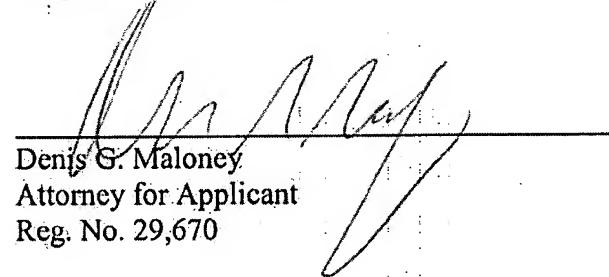
Any circumstance in which the applicant has (a) addressed certain comments of the examiner does not mean that the applicant concedes other comments of the examiner, (b) made arguments for the patentability of some claims does not mean that there are not other good reasons for patentability of those claims and other claims, or (c) amended or canceled a claim does not mean that the applicant concedes any of the examiner's positions with respect to that claim or other claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks, applicant respectfully submits that the application is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested at the examiner's earliest convenience.

Please apply any other required fees to deposit account 06-1050, referencing the attorney docket number shown above.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 9/25/07


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